(The opinions expressed in this section are those of the authors and do not represent the official opinion or position of the Journal, the Health Physics Society, or the authors' institutions.)

Work Management in the Nuclear Power Industry—A Manual prepared for the NEA Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health by the ISOE Expert Group on the Impact of Work Management on Occupational Exposure, David Miller, Working Group Chairman, 1997, 173 pp. (soft cover), $30.00, OECD Publications 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16 France; ISBN 92-64-15459-0.

Work Management is a process of conducting and activities related to a specific work goal and performing them in a way that optimizes the outcome against pre-established measures of performance. All work is conducted through the stages of conception, design, planning, preparation, implementation and follow-up. By performing work in a systematic manner, outcomes can be measures of pre-established level of quality, schedule and budget objectives and project goal achievement.

This volume is a good reference for individuals wanting a compact and practical reference for this process. It will be useful to those in the nuclear power industry. Many of the examples and practical forms are taken from operating facilities in the United States and abroad. While the examples are nuclear power related, these work management principles apply to many situations involving radioactive material.

Eight key areas of the Work Management Process are discussed in detail. These are Regulatory Issues; Work Management Policy; Worker Involvement; Work Selection, Planning and Scheduling; Work Preparation; Work Implementation; and Assessment and Feedback. Each section contains text discussing the concepts and additional forms and other materials that should be helpful in implementing a Work Management Program. Two Annexes are provided with references and additional reading suggestions. A list of workshop participants is also provided.

For those professionals involved in Work Management this volume may be a bit repetitive. Nonetheless, it is an excellent refresher. It is an excellent text with an easy-to-use format and with it many practical and usable examples. This volume should be useful to less experienced staff in learning the Work Management process. At $30.00 it is a good buy for the project manager and project staff alike.

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Nuclear Wastelands A Global Guide to Nuclear Weapons Production and Its Health and Environmental Effects, edited by Arjun Makhijani, Howard Hu, and Katherine Yih, 1995, 666 pp. (hard cover), $55, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts; ISBN 0-262-13307-5.

The handbook provides well referenced concise histories of the development of nuclear weapons programs of every declared and *de facto* nuclear weapons power, as well as detailed surveys of the health and environmental effects in both the nuclear and non-nuclear nations involved in weapons testing and uranium mining. The complex global problems created by nuclear weapons production and the aftermath are given a very thorough technical treatment although most of the book would be quite readable by nonexperts in nuclear science.

Until recently, some of the material in this book would not have been found in the open literature. The book is evidence that the excessive secrecy that has surrounded anything to do with nuclear weapons has been reduced following the end of the Cold War. The scientific communities have brought to light much of the recently declassified environmental data from international sources in published literature and at scientific meetings in recent years, but this book brings many of these issues together in a forum suitable to reach a wider and more diverse audience. Scholars, students, policy makers and activists will all find the content accurate and some portions quite revealing. Noteworthy are the descriptions of the nuclear programs on a country by country basis.

The book has a bit of a tendency to lean towards a political bias, but, understandably, the subject of nuclear weapons makes it almost impossible to stay completely objective, given the legacy problems created from the Cold War nuclear arm race. Of some concern is the amount of text given to the health risks claimed by Mancuso, Stewart and Kneale. Even though the book does go on to describe the studies that revealed the flaws and uncertainties in their work, the reader seems to be left with the impression that there is more uncertainty over health effects to the U.S. nuclear weapons workers than the majority of the scientific community accept.

The global community must face the technical and political challenges to prevent the spread of weapons technology as well as the challenges with respect to dealing with the "surplus" weapons grade plutonium, disposal of existing and future volumes of radioactive wastes from past weapons production activities and the cleanup or containment of environmental contamination. Every scientist and non-scientist who is interested in managing the nuclear weapons production legacy will find this volume a wealth of information and a very useful resource. It is clear, detailed and focused on the important issues.

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0017-907x/97/$3.00/0